Salisbury Meeting. Salisbury Meeting.

THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

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J. J. STEWART, Publisher.

THE DISPERSION OF OUR ARMIES.

The long drama of the Rebellion is ended. The curtain has rolled down on the last great Act, with its bloody scenes of Five Forks, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek, its effective *denouements* in the fall of Petersburg, Mobile, and Richmond.—The four chief actors, Grant, Sherman, Lee, and Johnston, have appeared before the thirty million people—the two entire continents rather—who form the awe-struck audience, to pronounce the arabœan epilogues whose burdens are, the surrender of Lee and the surrender of Johnston. Meanwhile, almost before the curtain touches the boards, the manager clears the stage, prepares to send his company to their homes, and makes disposition of the "furniture" and "properties."—The first orders of the Secretary of War, following on the very heels of Lee's surrender, and before that of Johnston was consummated, struck the country with pleasurable surprise. It not only announced the intention of Government to reduce its enormous military establishment, but its intention to do so at once. Such promptitude suited the American people, and was appreciated by them. No doubt was entertained in any quarter as to whether the step was hasty and incautious. The order was received with universal approval. The Rebellion was considered to be absolutely ended, and its vast draughts upon the resources of the country were to be stopped, the sooner the better.

Succeeding orders from Mr. Stanton and Lieutenant-General Grant have only made this wise and prompt curtailment of military expenditures more striking. In no other country but America could so vast a nation return from so vast a war so quickly to the condition of peace. The transition would be the process of months. Soldiers would be kept in the field long after their services were required. Reams of official papers would have to be tied and re-tied with leagues of red tape, and filed in the pigion-holes of hundreds of Circumlocution offices, before the discharge of armies and the reduction of expenses could be effected. Even if there were nothing else in the way, the fear of possible future complications would detain troops in the field. Here, it is otherwise. With a promptitude characteristic of the Nation, the Government already starts its career on a peace basis. The fearful expenses of the war, varying between two millions and three millions a day, suddenly shrink to more reasonable proportions. Not a few entire Army Corps are at this moment on the way to the rendezvous for discharge.

There can be no question about the propriety of this plan of retrenchment in the expenses of Army and Navy. Did our Government rest on anything but the express will of the people, it might well be timorous over so sudden a depriva tion of its means of defence. But it knows its own resources. Any war hereafter, waged in a just cause, will call out the returned soldiers as freely as in the days when the flag came down from Sumter. It is far better to trust to this universal popular impulse to stand by the country, than to keep up at enormous expense an army whose size and strength would not only be superfluous, but harmful to the country, as antagonistic to its long-established principles. Of course, we shall never again fall into that error of almost helplessness in military forces which was well nigh being fatal to us on the outbreak of the Rebellion. But, for ordinary purposes, the Army now in the field may be reduced to a small fraction of its present size. It is not, of course, possible, to determine, without careful calculation, and careful study of the temper of the South, the exact size of the future National Army. It seems to us, however, that one hundred thousand troops would ultimately be force sufficient to cover all needs, in all parts of the country. The greater portion of this force, obviously, would be employed in garrisoning the forts and principal cities of the once insurgent States. A large portion of the remainder would be devoted to the frontier and Pacific stations, and there would still be left garrisons enough to occupy the established posts in the Middle and Northern States.

One point, however, should be particularly impressed upon the minds of the people—the necessity of reorganizing and increasing the militia forces of the States. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on these volunteer organizations for the promptitude with which they rallied to the defence of the National Capital four years ago. It remains now to revive these oganizations, many of which have been suspended in operation necessarily by the progress of the war, or to establish others on improved principles.—And this duty is particularly imperative now that the prompt action of Mr. Stanton gives assurance that the United States troops will be mustered out of service rapidly and in large numbers.

In a few weeks, then, a very large part of those gallant soldiers who have saved the country from destruction, and crowned it with unfading laurels, will be dispersed. They will go to improve the coming season in tilling the land they have saved, and to set an example of loyal and useful citizenship such as only our army of citizen soldiers can furnish. The most singular and striking aspect of the whole scene is, however, the perfect assurance, self-confidence and independence of foreign criticism, advice, or action, which the country shows in this course. For a month past the English and French press has been filled with articles on the relations of the United States with Canada on the one hand, and with Mexico on the other. All the possibilities of an invasion in either direction have been canvassed. The fall of Richmond, momentous and decisive as it was on the rebellion, was but briefly discussed, in press or in public, upon its intrinsic importance, but its possible influence on the Canada question and the Mexican question, became of the profoundest interest. Like men guilty of beating an antagonist already in a death-struggle with a powerful opponent, and who fear, when he has thrown his adversary to the earth, that he will serve on him well-merited punishment, England and France watch, with intense anxiety, the future course of America. What will be the astonishment of those countries when they see that this Western Republic, without the slightest regard to their hopes or their fears, their predictions, or their costly preparations, without regard to the daily and excited discussions in Parliament and in the Corps Legislatif; and at the very moment when upon this Mexican and Canadian question, the French government has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance to protect Maximilian's ill-gotten *Franco-Austrian* empire on the one hand, and to protect Canada on the other—our self reliant Republic disbands its armies, sends home its faithful soldiers, closes its recruiting tents, stops its contracts for material, and prepares to abandon the gloomy path of war for the broad and shining highway of peace!—*Army and Navy Journal.*

LOUIS XI. AND HIS SON-IN-LAW, DUC OF ORLEANS.

The following scene, which is extracted from an historical romance, entitled *Chronique des Trois Reines*, now appearing from the pen of M. Santine, in the feuilleton of the *Constitutionel*, appears worthy of being quoted. We should premise that Louis the Eleventh's daughter Jeanne, whose marriage is the subject of the chapter, was very plain indeed:

Towards the end of the year 1540 the castle of Plessis-les-Tours, the ordinary residence of Louis XI, was even sadder and more sombre than usual. They were celebrating the nuptials of Jeanne second daughter of the King, with her cousin Louis, Duc or Orleans. When the newly married pair retired to the lodging reserved for them, Louis of Orleans, with a confused air and a thoughtful brow, entered the nuptial chamber, faintly lit up by one solitary lamp, and he cast a furtive glance towards where his bride awaited him. He walked to the window and looked out to the sky and the stars; he paced the room in silence, but sighing ever and anon—not sighs of love, certainly; he amused himself with slowly turning over a volume of *Hueres*, richly adorned and illuminated; he examined every vignette and every painted letter; involuntarily his eye rested upon that verse of the nineteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew: "*A man shall cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh.*" He trembled, and, by way of distraction, seized dice and dice box, and began to play against himself on the corner of the table. If it pleased him thus to pass the night in watching, his poor bride never thought of slumber; she wept to find herself so despised, but she stifled her sighs with pride, for she was a daughter of France. The Duc thus played alone, winning and losing as he liked but seeking to divine some augury from the numbers given by the dice; asking probably what would be the exact period at which his beloved, and most honored, and much feared relative, King Louis XI, would be taken to a better world; when the door of the chamber suddenly opened, and his Majesty himself appeared.

"What are you doing there, Sir?" said the King, with his quick, dry voice. "As you see, Sire," was the young man's reply, as he lightly tilted the dice upon the table, making them roll over and over. Louis approached him slowly, looked at the dice, and covered them with his hand. "Cinq ace," said he, "I take you;" and then fixing his black feverish eye upon the young man, added, with an air of menace, "My crown against your head." "Your crown and my head," answered the Duc with a courteous air, "cannot be better placed than they are; I was only telling my fortune." The King made no answer but went to his daughter's couch. She slept, or feigned to sleep; and as the lamp flashed before her eyes, the father thought he saw a tear. "Does your Majesty, who hath rendered me such a service in this marriage," said Louis of Orleans, "intend to be my chamberlain?" Louis XI, loved raillery from his soul, and used it sometimes with great effect. "No, son-in-law," said he with a sly air, "not that I should object to do so if need were; but I have brought you two pages, who will attend to your orders—and mine." He walked to the door and signed to two men, who came in, fully armed, with helmits, leather jerkins and swords by their sides; they were archers of the guard. There they stood, with lowering looks, awaiting the order to carry some cruel order into execution. Great, therefore, was their surprise when the King commanded them to act as grooms of the chamber to the Prince. "Ah, ah," said Louis XI., rubbing his hands with glee, "You see that all my household is at your service; my guards are your *valets-de-chambre;* I myself superintend your retiring; and I swear to you, if there be need of it, my gossip Tristan l'Ermite shall serve your breakfast in the morning."

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lincoln's kindness of heart and disregard of personal danger.

* * * * * *

I well remember one day when a poor woman sought, with the persistent affection of a mother, for the pardon of her son, condemned to [illegible] in her petition. When she had left the room he turned to me and said, "Perhaps I have done wrong; but at all events I have made that poor woman happy."

That this kindness of nature was sincere and heartfelt I cannot but think admirably illustrated by an incident which I recall with peculiar feeling at the present time.

Kind to others, he had no idea that any one could entertain personal enmity to him. I called on him one evening at about ten o'clock, and found him at work alone. He proposed to walk across to the telegraph room at the War Department, and learn the latest intelligence from the armies. As we crossed the dark grounds which separate the White House from the War Office, I said to him, "Do you often go over here as late as this?" He replied "Oh, yes; I go over almost every night." I ventured to remonstrate with him on the danger of thus exposing himself, and said to him that he ought to remember that just across the river was a hostile population, and there was reason to believe that in the city of Washington there were many, possibly many hundreds, who sympathized with the rebellion, and that his life was eminently precious and should be guarded with the utmost care. I shall never forget, nor in this hour of our mourning can I fail to recall with deepest emotion the simple truthfulness of his answer, "Oh, they wouldn't hurt me." The emphasis on that word "me," was most expressive of the belief of his heart that none could possibly entertain thought of harm toward one who felt that he himself had "charity for all and malice to none."

Alas, the fatal error! When I recal the numerous evidences of the warmth of that charity which my acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln could furnish, I cannot hesitate to believe that the assassain struck at his own friend, and silenced by his murderous blow the kindest heart in all the land.

Head Quarters Post.

SALISBURY, N. N. C., May 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

All persons at this Post are strictly prohibited from selling any Whisky, Brandy, Ale, Beer, or any other intoxicating liquors to any enlisted man of this command.

Any person violating this order will be arrested and imprisoned, and his liquors confiscated or destroyed.

CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding Post.

M. E. GRISWOLD,
Lt & Post Ad'jt. dtf4

Headquarters Department of N. Carolina,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO)
RALEIGH, N. C., May 9th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.

All agents of the late Rebel Confederate and State Governments, in North Carolina, are required to make, without delay, full reports of all public or government property in their possession, or for which they are responsible, and all persons who know of the existence of such property not properly cared for, or in condition to be wasted, or stolen, are requested to report the facts to these Headquarters without delay.

The Chiefs of the several Staff Departments will cause all such property to be collected and disposed of in accordance with existing orders.

Any person who shall conceal, destroy or appropriate to private uses, government cotton, tobacco, arms, or other public or government property, shall be arrested and imprisoned.

No permit for the transportation or shipment of any property will be granted without satisfactory evidence of lawful ownership by the person having possession. Lawful title cannot have been acquired from the late Rebel Government.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:
C. A CILLEY,
Assistant Adj't. General. [dtf3

HEAD QURTERS POST.
Salisbury, N. C, May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

All persons in the county of Rowan, and in the vicinity of Salisbury, N. C. having Arms, Accoutrements, and Munitions of War in their possession belonging to the Confederate Government, are hereby ordered to turn the same over to the Provost Marshal at this Post without delay.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding Post.

M. E. GRISWOLD,
Lt. & Post Ad'gt.

FOR SALE.

A THOROUH bred Stallion, a beautiful BAY, and a delightful riding horse.

JOHN A. HOLT.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST,
SALISBURY, N. C., May 9, 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

EOR the purpose of maintaining good order in the town and preventing disease, it is ordered:

I. All places of business will be closed at 9 o'clock, p. m. Citizens and paroled rebel soldiers are prohibited from congregating on the streets; such persons will not be disturbed so long as they shall conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner.

II. The streets and alleys will be thoroughly policed immediately, and all citizens are also required to have their private grounds thoroughly policed.

All offal of any description will be immediately removed to some place designated by the Board of Health, and not allowed to accumulate. This paragraph will be strictly observed by all citizens, as the health of both citizens and soldiers depends upon its rigid enforcement.

III. All citizens having arms, accoutrements ammunition or stores of any kind belonging to the Rebel Government are required to report the same immediately to the Provost Marshal. Non-compliance with this order will subject the offender to punishment.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding.

D. M. LEWIS,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

General Orders, No. —

The Commanding General has the satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace, and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected, that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established, in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and to resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied for the time being with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina are at peace.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST
SALISBURY, May 9. 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. In obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, Commanding 2nd Div. 23d A. C., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Salisbury,

II. All well disposed citizens are called upon to assist in maintaining good order throughout the limits of the city. Any irregularities whether committed by citizens or soldiers of either party will be promptly corrected.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col Commanding Post.
M. E. GRISWOLD, Lt. & Post Ad'jt.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

FOR RENT.

TWO rooms and a kitchen opposite the Court House, (in Brick Row.) Apply to
J. H. ENNISS.
May 16, 1865. 2t

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 19, 1865.

W. W. DURAND, } EDITORS.
J. J. STEWART, }

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.

Rowan County is awake to her interests. The meeting yesterday at the Court House, in this city, was one of the largest and most respectable ever held in this County, notwithstanding the noticeable fact that the notices had only been published two or three days, and all the people were not aware of it. The expectations of the most sanguine were agreeably disappointed, and the loyalty of this people shown out conspicuous enough to gratify the feelings of the Federal Government and the military authorities. A number of speeches were delivered while the committee on resolutions was absent from the court room, and a number after it returned—all of which were pointed, appropriate, loyal and pertinent. Hon. Murray, from Tennessee, was present, and, upon motion, was requested to address the meeting. He, it will not be out of place to state, was a member of the Confederate States Congress, and in the early part of the war was a colonel in the Confederate Army. His speech was clear, forcible, and to the point. He referred to his antecedents—that he was elected by what was known as the Conservative party of the South, in Tennessee, and told the people what had been his course in the Confederate Congress. In a very few words he convinced all present how much more Davis was in favor of negro social equality than Mr. Lincoln ever was, and pointed to the instance of Davis accepting negro testimony as proof of the truth of the assertion. At the close of his speech he referred to President Johnson, and stated, that knowing him as he did so well, he could not but believe he would show a spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation; The President was in every sense a true Republican, and would under no circumstances deviate or depart from his life-long maintained principles. This assurance from Mr. Murray, who knows the President, and has known him from boyhood, will be doubly dear to these people, who are willing to return to their old allegiance and put their implicit confidence in him. Mr. Murray advised North Carolina to do the best practical thing, re-organize and re-establish the State Government, and submit cherfully to the laws and the Constitution of the United States.—Taken as a whole, the speech was a judicious and patriotic effort, and whatever may have been Mr. M's feelings and preferences heretofore, he is right now, and to hear him out, has the look, tone, person and bearing of an honest man, who will cheerfully comply with the requirements of the laws of the land. We hope and pray that he may soon be relieved from all feelings of oppression, and return once more to his family and beautiful home—the picturesque Cumberland Valley.

Other speeches were made with happy effect, and all were received by the large and attentive audience with fine demonstrations of applause. Doctor Ramsey, particularly made a happy allusion to the banner of the free and to the Constitution of the Union. Said he, "For one I will say that I receive the Constitution of the United States, and the glorious old Stripes and Stars with an outstretched hand and a warm heart." Although he had not beheld it for four long years of bloodshed, death, carnage and oblivion had not embittered him against its broad, bright folds; nor had it crushed out the old love for the glorious Union of the States, one and inseperable.

We have not time to notice at length the meeting to-day, but will in the future have more to say of it. In the meantime, let the people rejoice that there is but one feeling, one desire among them, and that is for the restoration of the Federal authority. The resolutions were precisely what they should be, and embodied every necessary point.—They were at once, pertinent, comprehensive, full and opportune.—They should not have been more—they should not have been less.

THE MASS MEETING.

SALISBURY, May 18, 1865.

In accordance with the notice issued by a Committee, requesting the citizens of Rowan county to assemble in mass meeting, at the Court House on this day, for the purpose of having a full and free interchange of opinion, and taking such action respecting our situation as might be deemed best, the following proceedings were had:

On motion of L. Blackmer, Esq., Dr. Alexander Long was appointed President of the meeting, R. H. Cowan, William Murphy, T. W. Haynes, John K. Graham and M. L. Holmes, Vice-Presidents, and S. H. Wiley and A. J. Mock, Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, the President appointed the following gentlemen to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the citizens, L. Blackmer, F. E. Shober, W H. Bailey, A. M. Sullivan, Thomas Barber, M. S. McKenzie, J. M. Coffin, Hon. J. G. Ramsey and Dr. I. W. Jones.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, Hon. J. G. Ramsey offered the following:

Resolved, That we have learned with feelings of sorrow that our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, is prevented by sickness from being present to-day, and we earnestly hope that a merciful Providence may restore him to health, and to his country.

Dr. J. W. Hall then introduced Hon. J. C. Murray of Tenn., who addressed the meeting in a very pointed manner. W. A. Houck, D. A. Davis and P. H. Montague, Esqrs., also addressed the meeting. The Committee on resolutions being ready to report, submitted, through their Chairman, the following:

Whereas, The late rebellion against the Government of the United States has been completely crushed, and as a consequence the State Governments of the late rebel states are declared extinct: To the end therefore, that civil Government may be re-established,

Be it Resolved, by the citizens of Rowan County, in Mass Meeting assembled, That we pledge ourselves to be law-abiding and loyal to the Government of the United States, that we will maintain and support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed or to be passed in pursuance thereof, and that we will aid the Military Power in the preservation of good order and the suppression of disloyalty.

2 Resolved, That laying aside former political differences, and now and forever discarding the doctrine of Secession, we will for the future regard the United States as one and inseperable, and our motto shall be esto perpetua.

3. Resolved, That we regard any further countenance of hostilities by guerilla warfare, or otherwise, as treason, and a violation of pligned faith, and we regard those engaged therein as outlaws, and we earnestly implore our fellow-citizens to refrain from such conduct, and to return at once to their allegiance and to their peaceful pursuits.

4. Resolved, That we deplore the assassination of the late President as a national calamity, that it has produced with us a feeling of horror and indignation, and we trust that the perpetrators may be brought to a swift and merited punishment.

5. Resolved, That President Johnson has our sympathy in the many difficulties so suddenly cast upon him by the untimely death of President Lincoln, and that we will give to his administration a cordial support, hoping that he will inaugurate a just and conciliatory policy towards the South.

6. Resolved, That we the PEOPLE will elect two Delegates (that being the number of members of the House of Commons to which we are entitled) to a State Convention, hereafter to be held in the City of Raleigh; and that we do hereby invest said Delegates with all the rights, powers and prerogatives justly appertaining to us as a PEOPLE, to enable them to re-establish civil government in our State, and to do all things necessary to be done to secure happiness, or promote the welfare of our people.

7. Resolved, That we recommend the 20th day of June, and Raleigh as the place for holding said Convention.

8. Resolved, That certificates of the election of said Delegates be given by the President of this meeting, and attested by the Secretaries.

9. Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly recommend the people of the State to hold meetings similar to this as speedily as possible; and while we regard the plan recommended in these resolutions as the best practicable under the circumstances, we are nevertheless perfectly willing to co-operate in any other which may be designated by the proper authorities of the United States, and endorsed by the loyal citizens of the State, for the purpose of restoring law and order by the establishment of civil government.

10. Resolved, lastly, That we earnestly desire to have for the future but one COUNTRY, one CONSTITUTION and one FLAG, and that we pledge our sincere and earnest efforts to inculcate the doctrine that they are to be, as they ever have been, "One and inseparable, now and forever."

Pending the adoption of these resolutions, spirited addresses were made by L. Blackmer, Esq., Hon. J. G. Ramsey, F. E. Shober and James E. Kerr, Esqrs.

On motion, the resolutions were taken up and unanimously adopted.

James E. Kerr then moved that the meeting go into an election by ballot for two delegates to represent the county in Convention to assemble in the city of Raleigh on 20th of June, as suggested in resolution.

7. On motion of H. Bailey, Esq., W. A. Walton, Mr. Sheriff, William Overman and J. M. Coffin, were appointed to superintend the election, which resulted in the selection of the Honorable Nathaniel Boyden and T. J. G. Ramsey. Whole number of votes cast, 346. It was moved that the secretaries furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Salisbury Union Banner for publication, with the request that other papers in the State copy. On motion the meeting adjourned.

ALEXANDER LONG President.

S. H. WILEY
A. J. MOCK — Secretaries.

JEFF DAVIS'S CAPTURE CONFIRMED.

A gentleman connected with the army, who came through directly from Washington, and arrived here yesterday, informs us that he saw an official dispatch there announcing the capture of Davis, and Mr. Reagan, the Postmaster General about seven or five miles west of Macon, together with a number of other prisoners. They were captured by Col. Minor's Brigade of Wilson's Cavalry after a short resistance.

This is reliable, and ends all doubts that may have existed with regard to the capture.

SERGEANT CORBETT.

Sergeant Thomas H. Corbett, who has the immortal distinction of having shot Booth, is a former Alabamian and Trojan. He is a hatter by trade, and about six years ago worked for the firm of G. W. & Jehial Read, and afterwards for J. G. Correll. The Troy Times says of him: Corbett is about thirty-one years of age; he was born in London, England, and came to this country at the age of seven years; residing until 1854 in New York city. He then came to Troy and remained here for some years, working at his trade of journeyman hatter, in the employ of Rousseau & Broughton. He was absent for a short time at Richmond, Va., but rendered himself so obnoxious to the "chivalry" by his violent denunciations of slavery, that the F. F.'s compelled him to leave Virginia, and return Northward. Coming to Troy, he worked for Henry Rousseau at his old trade, and William A. Rousseau taught him how to load the first gun that he ever fired off. During his first sojourn here, Corbett made himself conspicuous by bravery during a skiff accident near the steamboat dock in 1854, diving for the bodies in the icy cold water. While in Troy he labored under strong religious excitement, and was a zealous member of the Methodist Church. He gave way to his emotions at prayer meetings and other gatherings, and instead of mere 'amens' to denote his feelings, would utter a 'w-h-o-o-p,' like an Indian, interrupting often amazingly the more quiet members of the State street congregation.

He went to Massachusetts, and was baptized in Boston Bay, and then and there voluntarily exchanged his name of Thomas H. for 'Boston' Corbett. While he is a religious enthusiast and sacrifices his personal friendships for those who differ with him in belief, he is a man of iron will, of remarkable firmness of purpose, and of ardent patriotism—the very man to perform just such a deed as that which yesterday immortalized his name. All who knew the man, and read, this morning, of his offering an audible prayer for his victim's soul as he launched him into eternity, said, 'That's Corbett.' He served twice in three months' regiments, and finally, in 1864, enlisted for three years. He often expressed his desire to die for freedom. Instead of this, he will live as one of the world's great avengers.—Albany Journal.

Taylor surrendered to General Canby, on the 4th instant, all the forces under his command, thus disbanding the last armed organization in opposition to the government east of the Mississippi river. West of that river Gen. Kirby Smith has, or recently had, a considerable rebel force subject to his direction; but negotiations for his surrender were in progress several days ago, and are probably completed by this time; so that in a very short time we shall be able to announce that throughout all the vast extent of the republic the authority of the national government is again acknowledged, and that no longer an armed force is arrayed against it.

COMPLICITY OF BELGIUM IN THE INVASION OF MEXICO,

The relations between Belgium and the Republic of Mexico—and also the United States—have been always of the most friendly and cordial character. No questions of difference or causes of complaint, have ever arisen between the two countries.

In 1861 the Kings of Belgium accredited a minister to the government of President Juarez, and in 1862 a treaty of the most liberal character, and based upon the most advantageous terms, was concluded. Nothing up to that time had occurred on the part of the people or government of Mexico to give the slightest cause of offence to the people or to the King of Belgium; nor has anything been done since that time by the people or government of Mexico to change those relations.

Yet to-day we witness the fact that armed forces, openly enlisted and dispatched without hindrance from Belgium, composed of officers who still hold their rank and position in the Belgian army, and of soldiers who still retain their citizenship as Belgian subjects, are now in Mexico engaged in making war upon the legitimate and rightful government of that country—recognized and honored as such by the United States—and in shedding the blood of a people, whose only crime is that they are defending the free institutions and the independence of their native land. Stripped of all sophistry, this is to day, the position Belgium occupies towards Mexico, and we have a right to add, towards the United States.

If Belgium has no cause of complaint against Mexico, what right has she to make war upon that country? And, in any case, what right has she to interfere in the civil war now in progress there? The position of Maximillian, as the son-in-law of the King of Belgium, confers no right, at least in this age of the world. Wars are not now made for the benefit of individuals; it is the interest of the people that is to be consulted. Nor is there any excuse for this intervention to be found in the interests of Belgium. On the contrary, Belgium has been supposed to be a power whose interests clearly dictated a policy of uniform neutrality. We do not imagine that King Leopold can contemplate an exception to this rule is a case where the United States may possibly be drawn in to be a party, or that he can desire that Belgium should assume the position of chief defender of Maximillian in Mexico, particularly after the United States has successfully emerged from a vital struggle in which no principal can be found to be a more necessary part of its foreign policy than that no European intervention can be permitted in the civil wars on this continent.

It is, therefore, a source of greatest surprise that so prudent a people as the Belgians should have allowed themselves, simply on account of private relationships personal to the King alone, to have been drawn into such a position which may prove not only very embarrassing, but even dangerous.—We publish this morning some official correspondence between the Mexican minister and his government, in which the feelings of the Mexican government with regard to this matter are shown, and which also shows that the subject has excited grave debate in the Belgian legislative chambers, and is the source of serious apprehensions in the minds of intelligent writers in that country. Should President Juarez, a little later, choose to retaliate, he will have it in his power, perhaps, to inflict as serious damage upon Belgian commerce which has been inflicted upon that of the United States by the privateer which have been fitted out in England, only in this case President Juarez will have the advantage that his privteer will be those of a lawful, legitimate recognized government.

In fact the only safe course for foreign nations is to withdraw their forces intirely from Mexico. The principle upon which they are there is unsound; and if Maximillian cannot safely rely upon his own subjects, the Mexicans, for support, then it is the best evidence in the world, that the people of Mexico desire neither to adopt an imperial form of government, nor to have an Austrian rule over them.—N.Y.H.

LOCAL.

Officers Governing the City.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.
Capt. D. M. Lewis, Provost Marshal.
Capt. H. M. Spain, Paroling Officer.
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.
Lt. W. L. Chambers, Post Quartermaster.

The Burial Place of Mr. Lincoln.

A Springfield correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writes as follows in regard to the feeling prevailing there on the subject of the choice of Mr. Lincoln's burial place:—

While waiting in the barber shop this morning for our turn under the hand of the knight of the razor, we became an eager listener to a conversation carried on, in a somewhat vehement manner, by a number of gentlemen who where patiently waiting on the barber. "It is a shame!" exclaimed one. "The city should not submit to the outrage," added another. "Chicago is at the bottom of the affair," chimed in a third. "Money make the mare go!" ejaculated the fourth. We were patient, and soon learned the cause of the discussion.

More than a week ago the city of Springfield, the home of Abraham Lincoln, desireing to do honor to his memory, purchased, at a cost of more than fifty thousand dollors, a beautiful tract of land for the burial place of the late lamented President.

The site is a lovely one, and on it the people proposed to erect a costly monument—one fit to commemorate the life of the distinguished patriot and statesman. Nothing had occured to interrupt the work until yesterday, when a dispatch was received from Mrs Lincoln, through Secretary Stanton, directing that the remains of her husband be deposited in the vault of Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Vault had been built on the ground purchased by the city, and every preperation made for the burial there; therefore this dispatch sounded somewhat strange to the Springfieldites. They regard it as a step toward removing the body of the late President to Chicago for final interment. They claim that as Mr Lincoln regarded this city as his home in life, here his mortal remains should be consigned to the tomb.

They are jealous of Chicago and charge the denizens of that metropolis with meddling with affairs that don't concern them. They further assert that Mrs Lincoln has no particular love for Springfield, and—we must write it—even in this dark hour of her sorrow, many of them speak unkindly of her. We regret that this state of affairs exists, and trust that the difficulty may be speedily adjusted, and that all bitter feeling may soon pass away.

We should not become a flock of vultures, to wrangle and quarrel over a body before it finds the poor shelter of a tomb. Nothing have given Mr. Lincoln deeper pain in life than to have known that such bitter contention would take place around his grave.

A Washington correspondent says that three Companies of Moseby's guerrillas disbanded on the 5th at Culpepper Court House.

The machine shop of the U. S. Arsenal at St. Louis was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st.—Loss, $75,000.

A movement is on foot in Nashville to contribute funds towards securing a hom estead for the family of the late President Lincoln.

A young man advertises for a situation as a son-in-law to a respectable and wealthy family. He would have no objection, he says, to go a short distance in the country, especially to some spot where there is no danger of being disturbed by raiders.

MEXICAN EMIGRATION.—The French organ in this city makes a great deal of fuss about the proposed emigration of our soldiers to Mexico. But it is difficult to see what our government has to do with it, since Americans have the right to emigrate where they like. It is still more difficult to see how France can object to it, until such little matters as the refitting and recruiting of rebel pirates are explained away.—N. Y. Herald.